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LIEN, ARNOLD J. *Privileges and Immunities of Citizens of the United States*. Pp. 94. Price, 75 cents. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

This treatise is admirable in form and expression. It brings together the decisions of the United States supreme court interpreting the enigmatical phrase, "privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," as used in the fourteenth amendment. The author is not so much concerned with setting in array the rights connoted by the term, as he is in demonstrating the consistency and correctness of the supreme court's definition of the term.

Here we take issue with Dr. Lien. In the famous slaughter house cases the court limited the application of this term to the relatively few federal rights which correspond to federal powers, and refused to apply it to the fundamental civil rights which before the adoption of the amendment were under the sole protection of the states. But these federal rights were already amply protected. It was certainly the purpose of the framers of the amendment to bring the fundamental civil rights under the protection of the federal government. The court by its decision practically eliminated one clause from the amendment. Our author therefore absolutely fails to give a correct estimate of the period of centralization which enacted the amendment, and of the period of reaction which annulled by interpretation one of the most important provisions of the amendment.

A minor criticism may be directed to Dr. Lien's extravagant devotion to an imported vagary, namely, that sovereignty is indivisible, in spite of the obvious division of sovereignty in this country. He goes so far in the worship of this foreign fetish that he calls states "commonwealths," and not the sovereign states that they are.

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MARSHALL, LEON C., WRIGHT, C. W., and FIELD, J. A. *Materials for the Study of Elementary Economics*. Pp. xvii, 927. Price, \$2.75. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1913.

Professor Bullock's *Selected Readings in Economics* (1907) and Professor Fetter's *Source Book in Economics* (1912) were attempts to collect, in a form easily available for students, subject-matter illustrating economic principles, to be used as collateral reading in conjunction with a text book. *Materials for the Study of Elementary Economics*, the joint work of three members of the department of political economy at the University of Chicago, is a book of the same type. It aims, by presenting concrete case-material embodying economic laws, "to acquaint the student with economic principles as they are manifested in the tangible facts of economic life." It is, however, much more comprehensive in character than the two earlier works. Bullock's *Selected Readings* and Fetter's *Source Book* made no pretense of attempting to present selections on all the topics ordinarily covered in an elementary course. While no such claim is made for the *Materials for the Study of Elementary Economics*, such would appear to be the purpose of its authors. They have included as many as two hundred and sixty-seven selections, and these

are arranged under twenty headings which practically cover the field. The headings are as follows: Introductory; wants and the means of their satisfaction; natural resources as economic factors; human beings as economic factors; capital goods as economic factors; the organization of industry; examples of modern capitalistic organization; markets and trading; value; money and prices; credit and banking; international trade and foreign exchange; tariff policy; rent; wages; labor problems; interest; profits; public finance and taxation; some programs of social reform.

It is significant that though there are selections on agricultural topics scattered throughout the book, yet no separate heading is given to agriculture. Such treatment of an industry which employs more persons than any other occupation is striking, yet it accords, in the main, with the practice of most of our text books on economics. Among the chief omissions are selections on crises, child labor, government and municipal ownership.

A few of the selections are probably too difficult for the elementary student, as, for example, the proposal for a compensated dollar, and especially the discussion of the method whereby, under this plan, loss to the government by speculation would be prevented (p. 476).

Barring these minor criticisms, the selections, as a whole, are very well chosen, and the book admirably serves the purpose for which it was designed.

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MOORE, HENRY L., *Laws of Wages*. Pp. viii, 196. Price, \$1.60. New York: The Macmillan Company.

That Professor Moore has made a notable contribution to the literature of economic statistics there can be no doubt. That he has been equally successful in breaking the path for a science of "statistical economics" is less certain. And it is with reference to this second criterion that the book really challenges criticism. Moreover, it may be said fairly that none but rigid and exacting critical standards are appropriate to the purpose. This is not only on account of the deservedly high reputation of the author, but also because the book itself aims at a very high mark and must be judged with reference to the standards which it sets for itself.

Taking a leaf from the logic of the exact sciences, the author suggests that the theorems of pure economics are but "hypotheses" and need to be put to the test of statistical verification before they can be regarded as "scientific laws." Now there is no reason why Professor Moore should not use economic theorems as hypotheses, if he so chooses. Indeed, the conclusions of *a priori* economics are bound to be of some service to the economic statistician in helping him to select fruitful lines of inquiry from among the infinite variety open to him. In other words, debatable economic theorems may suggest certain questions which the statistician may profitably ask of his material. But other profitable statistical questions arise in other ways. Everyone who has had any extended experience in handling statistics will, for example, know the way in which new and sometimes profitable hypotheses are suggested by unexpected trends or apparent incongruities in the figures themselves. The field of economic statistics